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BIOINFORMATICALLY DETECTABLE GROUP OF NOVEL REGULATORY VIRAL AND VIRAL ASSOCIATED OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AND USES THEREOF

Abstract

The present invention relates to a first group of novel viral and human associated oligonucleotides, here identified as "Genomic Address Messenger" or "GAM" oligonucleotide, and a second group of novel operon-like viral and human polynucleotides, here identified as "Genomic Record" or "GR" polynucleotide. GAM oligonucleotides selectively inhibit translation of known "target" genes, many of which are known to be involved in various viral diseases. Nucleic acid molecules are provided respectively encoding 1,655 viral and 105,537 human GAM precursor oligonucleotides, and 190 viral and 14,813 human GR polynucleotides, as are vectors and probes both comprising the nucleic acid molecules, and methods and systems for detecting GAM oligonucleotides and GR polynucleotides and specific functions and utilities thereof, for detecting expression of GAM oligonucleotides and

GR polynucleotides, and for selectively enhancing and selectively inhibiting translation of the respective target genes thereof.